

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CIVIL ACTION No. 1:23-cv-00734-WO-JEP**

ANITA S. EARLS,

Plaintiff,

v.

NORTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL
STANDARDS COMMISSION, *et al.*,

Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF
BRITTANY PINKHAM**

I, Brittany Pinkham, declare as follows:

1. I am the Executive Director of the North Carolina Judicial Standards Commission (the “Commission”). I have held my position since January 1, 2023. As Executive Director, I am responsible for managing the Commission’s four-person staff, issuing informal advisory opinions (subject to the Commission’s review), initially reviewing complaints upon receipt, providing training to judges on the North Carolina Code of Judicial Conduct (the “Code”), and serving as clerk for the Commission’s meetings.

2. Prior to my appointment as Executive Director, I served as the Commission Counsel. I was hired as Commission Counsel in August of 2021. As Commission Counsel, I assisted the Executive Director with providing advisory opinions and conducting training for judges and was responsible for, if ordered by the Commission, working with the

Commission Investigator to conduct informal and formal investigations into allegations concerning judges and prosecuting disciplinary proceedings before the Commission.

A. The Commission

3. The current Chair of the Commission is North Carolina Court of Appeals Judge Chris Dillon, who was appointed Chair in December 2020, by former Chief Justice Cheri Beasley and reappointed in January 2021, by current Chief Justice Paul Newby.

4. The Commission is a nonpartisan body. We do not track the party affiliation of Commission members. However, for purposes of this pending matter, I was asked to research the party affiliation of our members from the State Board of Elections website, based on my knowledge of their respective places of residence. My review of that website shows that six Commission members are registered as Democrats, five as Republicans, and three as unaffiliated.

5. Pursuant to Rule adopted by the Supreme Court, the Commission is divided into two panels, Panel A and Panel B. The composition of the two panels changes only upon a vacancy and reappointment.

B. Commission Advisory Opinions

6. The bulk of the Commission's time and efforts are focused on providing guidance and education to judges on how the Code applies to certain situations. (The Code is promulgated by our Supreme Court and consists of seven Canons.) I, along with our Commission Counsel and occasionally our Chair, issue dozens of informal advisory opinions to judges across our State each month. (In 2022, for example, we issued 283

confidential, written informal advisory opinions to judges.) We view providing advice as a core component of our mission and our day-to-day operations.

7. Pursuant to Rule 8 of the Commission’s Rules (promulgated by our Supreme Court), an informal advisory opinion offers a safe harbor for a judge, who can rely on the opinion until and unless notified that the Commission has withdrawn or modified the opinion. The Commission will not recommend to the Supreme Court that a judge be sanctioned based on conduct consistent with an advisory opinion.

8. The Commission often receives requests from judges who are currently the subject of a Commission proceeding, and the Commission issues advisory opinions to those judges to assist them in complying with the Code without regard to the pending proceeding.

9. Judges often seek advice on political conduct (Canon 7) and on speaking about our legal system and the administration of justice (Canons 4 and 5).

10. The Commission also provides training to judges on the Code, including its application to speech. As part of that training, the Commission provides a memorandum to all judges titled “Political Conduct and the Code of Judicial Conduct” (the “Political Conduct Memorandum”). The memorandum addresses many instances in which the Code guides a judge’s political conduct. One instruction states that, although Canon 7 permits a judge to engage in a variety of political activity, such activity might also implicate other Canons that would limit the scope of appropriate political activity in a certain context:

Beyond Canon 7, campaign and political conduct of judges also implicates the following provisions of the Code: Canon 1 (duty to maintain the integrity and independence of the judiciary); Canon 2 (duty to avoid impropriety in all activities); Canon 3A (duty to remain “unswayed by partisan interests”

and prohibition on comments about pending cases); Canon 3C (disqualification rules). As always, a judge's core duty is to consistently ensure the integrity, impartiality and independence of the judiciary.

11. The Political Conduct Memorandum also notes that the Commission receives numerous inquiries regarding judicial campaign advertisements. The Commission recognizes that judicial candidates have “broad latitude in the content of their campaign advertising,” but reminds judges that the advertisements cannot “suggest a judge’s bias or predisposition for or against certain litigants, or that would create a reasonable suggestion that a judge would show favor toward a particular side in a legal dispute.”

12. I have reviewed recent advisory opinions offered by the Commission since 2019. In those years, judges have asked for guidance on a variety of political and extra-judicial speech and conduct. Those inquiries have requested guidance concerning public statements the judge can make, speaking at a political party meeting, serving as an officer of local a political party, serving as an officer in a political club, moderating a political candidate forum, a statement regarding legislation that would impact the judicial system, and speaking publicly about the removal of Confederate statues from courthouse grounds.

13. In response to each of these inquiries, the Commission has consistently advised judges, among other things, that they must avoid making unsubstantiated statements questioning the integrity and impartiality of members of the judicial system. Consistent with the Commission’s confidentiality rules, I can share that the Commission has interpreted Canon 2A to counsel judges against making statements that:

- a. “will reflect adversely upon [a judge’s] impartiality moving forward or will lead the public to question the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary”;
- b. “would call into question the integrity of the judiciary or [a judge’s] ability to be fair and impartial in any cases that come before [the judge]”;
- c. “would undermine public confidence in the independence, impartiality, and integrity of the judiciary”;
- d. “suggest a bias in favor of certain parties or undermine public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the courts”;
- e. “reasonably suggest[] that cases are decided based upon partisan interests or pressures rather than dispassionate review of the law and facts”; or
- f. suggest “judicial decisions are made for partisan reasons rather than based on law and fact.”

14. The Commission received numerous inquiries in 2020 from judges asking to speak publicly about issues of racial justice and equity in the court system. The Commission advised that judges could speak to these issues so long as the statements do not “cast ‘substantial doubt’ on your ability to be fair and impartial in hearing.”

15. Similarly, when the Commission received an inquiry in 2020 from a judge who wanted to participate in a working group that would “address problems of both implicit and explicit bias within the law enforcement community,” the Commission advised that the judge could not make a statements that would “cast ‘substantial doubt’ on [the judge’s] ability to be fair and impartial in hearing cases that come before you.” The Commission explained that while the judge “could indicate that racism (express and

implicit) is a persistent problem that obviously needs to be addressed and offer feedback on specific proposals to address these issues” (*e.g.*, implicit-bias training), “making direct and public accusations of racism about certain people could be used as a basis to seek your disqualification later and should be avoided.”

16. In the summer of 2023, the Commission discussed whether the Code would permit a judicial candidate to make statements similar to those reportedly made by a Wisconsin judicial candidate. In response to a request from a North Carolina judge, the Chair observed, in an informal advisory opinion, that it was permissible for the judge to criticize the judicial philosophy of the sitting judge but to characterize a sitting judge as an “activist Democrat” or “true threat to democracy” suggests that the sitting judge is “swayed in [his or her] decision[s] by ‘partisan interests.’” Consistent with its previous advice, our Chair informally advised the judge that

unless a judge who is a candidate has specific facts that a judicial candidate ruled in a particular way based on an inappropriate basis, a judge should refrain from suggesting such about a sitting judge, as such comment would go against a judge’s duty to “promote[] public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary.”

C. Commission Investigative Proceedings

17. In 2022, 560 complaints were pending against judges; 361 of the complaints pending with the Commission were dismissed after an initial review; and 28 reached the formal investigation stage.

18. In 2022, an overwhelming majority of formal investigations ended with the complaint being dismissed; that is, in most instances, the investigating panel did not refer

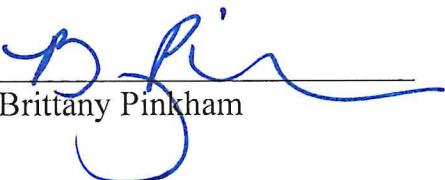
25. The subject of that investigation does not concern any of her statements regarding her concerns about diversity in our judicial system. Rather, the investigation is limited to statements she reportedly made that appear to accuse her Supreme Court colleagues of acting out of racial, gender, and/or political bias in some of their decision making.

26. The Commission's formal investigation is ongoing.

27. The Commission's next step in the investigation of Justice Earls would be to interview her about the alleged statements, after which the investigative panel would determine what further action, if any, was warranted.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on October 6TH, 2023.



Brittany Pinkham

Exhibit A

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2022**

**NORTH CAROLINA
JUDICIAL STANDARDS
COMMISSION**



IMPARTIALITY INDEPENDENCE INTEGRITY



**HON. CHRIS DILLON
CHAIR**

**HON. JEFF CARPENTER
VICE CHAIR**

**BRITTANY PINKHAM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

**POST OFFICE BOX 1122
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27602
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This report provides statistical data of the activities of the Commission in 2022. For further information, please visit the Judicial Standards Commission's website at:

<http://ncjsc.gov>

A MESSAGE FROM THE COMMISSION CHAIR

Greetings:

The Judicial Standards Commission presents its 2022 Annual Report.

The Commission's workload continued to show an overall increase as our courts have become busier as the COVID-19 pandemic continued to subside. Our staff continued making themselves available to respond to inquiries from judges across the State as well as from members of the public. During the year, our staff provided hundreds of confidential informal ethics opinions to judges. This day-to-day work of Commission staff continues to go a long way to help our judiciary to function without favor, denial, or delay. Commission staff also prepared and presented in-person education to judicial officers, including the conferences for our district and superior court judges.

The Commission also continued meeting monthly to evaluate and hear complaints from our citizenry regarding the conduct of our judicial officers. Commission members continued meeting monthly to consider these complaints and to review the informal opinions rendered by Commission staff. The Commission consists of two separate panels to consider and hear these complaints. In 2022, our General Assembly created the position of Vice Chair, chosen from the Court of Appeals, to preside at meetings for one of the panels, while I continue to preside over the other panel. Our Chief Justice appointed Judge Jeff Carpenter to serve in this role. As a former trial attorney and trial judge, Judge Carpenter brings a wealth of experience in talking through issues and providing counsel to our judges, Commission, and staff.

Our State is truly blessed to have a bipartisan group of outstanding judges, attorneys, and lay citizens serving on the Commission. And we are blessed to have dedicated staff to support the Commission's work, maintaining a physical presence in the office during a time when many offices continued operating remotely. Please know that the Commission remains committed to serving our judiciary and our State.

Sincerely,



Chris Dillon
Judge, North Carolina Court of Appeals

INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Standards Commission was established in 1973 by our General Assembly to assist in “the investigation and resolution of inquiries concerning the qualification or conduct of any judge[.]” NCGS § 7A-374.1. To that end, the Commission evaluates and investigates complaints of judicial misconduct and allegations/concerns regarding the physical or mental incapacity of a judge, whether temporary or permanent, which interferes with the performance of the judge’s duties. Some complaints or concerns lead to a formal hearing and recommendation to our Supreme Court for discipline where misconduct is found or a suspension where incapacity is found.

The Commission also serves as North Carolina’s judicial ethics advisory committee. In this role, the Commission provides both public formal ethics opinions and confidential informal ethics advice to judicial officers. Commission staff provides training and develops educational materials - primarily for our judicial officers, but also to attorneys and members of the general public - relating to the Code of Judicial Conduct, promulgated by our Supreme Court.

The Commission serves a critical function in our Judicial Branch to promote the highest ethical and professional standards among North Carolina’s judges and to ensure continued public trust and confidence in the fair and efficient administration of justice.

COMMISSION MEMBERS AND STRUCTURE

The Commission has fourteen members, consisting of judges, attorneys, and non-attorneys. Each branch of our State government, along with our State Bar, has a role in appointing the Commission’s members.

The Judicial Branch, through our Chief Justice, appoints six judicial members, two from our Court of Appeals who serve as Chair and Vice Chair of the Commission, along with two superior court judges and two district court judges. Four of the members are lay persons (non-lawyers), appointed by our Legislative and Executive Branches. Specifically, the Legislative Branch, through recommendations of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, appoints two of these public members. The other two lay members are appointed by our Governor. Finally, the State Bar appoints four licensed attorneys to serve as Commission members.

A list of all past members of the Commission is provided in Appendix A and a current list of Commission members and staff is available on the Commission’s website.

COMMISSION FUNCTIONS AND PROCEDURES

The Judicial Standards Commission is governed by the authority set forth in Article 30 of Chapter 7A of the North Carolina General Statutes and the Rules of the Judicial Standards Commission, which are adopted by order of our Supreme Court. On June 3, 2020, the Court approved amendments to the Commission's Rules, which are available on the Commission's website. The standards for judicial conduct in North Carolina are set forth in the Code, also promulgated and adopted by order of our Supreme Court pursuant to its statutory authority set forth in North Carolina General Statutes Section 7A-10.1.

Investigatory and Disciplinary Jurisdiction

The Commission serves our Supreme Court by performing four essential functions related to evaluating allegations of judicial misconduct or disability:

- (1) receiving and reviewing complaints or information concerning alleged judicial misconduct or disability;
- (2) conducting investigations in appropriate cases;
- (3) if a minor violation of the Code of Judicial Conduct is found to have occurred, taking confidential remedial action to prevent a recurrence of the issue;
- (4) if necessary, based on the nature of the misconduct or disability, conducting disciplinary or disability proceedings to hear evidence and make recommendations to the North Carolina Supreme Court for disposition of the matter. The Commission's recommendation is advisory and not binding on the North Carolina Supreme Court, which exercises its own independent review of the evidence and determines whether public discipline or removal from office is warranted based on clear and convincing evidence of misconduct, or whether suspension or removal based on permanent incapacity is necessary.

According to North Carolina General Statutes Section 7A-376(b), our Supreme Court may sanction or remove a judge on the following grounds:

- (1) willful misconduct in office;
- (2) willful and persistent failure to perform the judge's duties;
- (3) habitual intemperance;
- (4) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude; or
- (5) conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice that brings the judicial office into disrepute.

Pursuant to the Preamble to the Code, a violation of the Code may be considered grounds for discipline under Chapter 7A Article 30. With respect to disability proceedings, NCGS § 7A-376(c) provides that our Supreme Court can suspend or remove a judge based upon a

physical or mental incapacity interfering with the performance of the judge's duties which is or is likely to become permanent.

The Commission's investigatory and disciplinary jurisdiction covers judges of the General Court of Justice, including justices of the North Carolina Supreme Court, judges of the North Carolina Court of Appeals, and judges of the North Carolina Superior Courts and District Courts. Judges who have retired from the General Court of Justice who continue to preside in cases as emergency judges or recalled judges are also subject to the Code and the Commission's jurisdiction. In 2011, the General Assembly amended the Workers' Compensation Act, as provided by NCGS § 97-78.1 expanding the Commission's jurisdiction to include allegations of misconduct or disability of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the North Carolina Industrial Commission.

The Commission has no disciplinary jurisdiction over the following officials often associated with the judiciary or the judicial process: district attorneys, assistant district attorneys, public defenders, clerks of court, magistrates, administrative law judges, private attorneys, law enforcement officers, or other court personnel. As a state administrative agency of the North Carolina Supreme Court, the Commission also has no disciplinary jurisdiction or authority over federal judges. By statute, the Commission also lacks authority to investigate complaints based substantially on a legal ruling of a trial court when that ruling has not been reviewed or ruled upon by the North Carolina Court of Appeals or the North Carolina Supreme Court. Pursuant to the terms of the Code, there is also a three-year statute of limitations on the Commission's authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings based on most cases of judicial misconduct. There is no statute of limitations if the judge is convicted of a felony while serving in office.

Although decisions of our Supreme Court to impose public discipline on a judge are matters of public record, NCGS § 7A-377 provides that all papers filed with the Commission and all proceedings before the Commission are confidential. The judge, justice, commissioner, or deputy commissioner who is the subject of an investigation or proceedings before the Commission may waive in writing the confidentiality of documents. The duty of confidentiality is reciprocal between any judge that may be the subject of a matter before the Commission and the Commission and staff. Confidentiality as to certain records also ends if our Supreme Court orders public discipline of the judge. In those circumstances, the statement of charges, pleadings and recommendations of the Commission to our Supreme Court, as well as the record filed in support of the Commission's recommendations, are no longer considered confidential. The Commission's investigative files, however, remain confidential. In accordance with Commission Rules, the Commission also may disclose certain limited information when there is a need to notify another person or agency in order to protect the public or the administration of justice.

To ensure fairness to any judge who is the subject of a Commission investigation or disciplinary proceeding, the Commission is divided into two panels that meet in alternating months. Under this structure, an investigation and charges ordered by one panel must be

referred to the other panel for an independent hearing to accept evidence into the record, allow for the testimony and cross-examination of witnesses, and make a recommendation to our Supreme Court for disposition based on the hearing panel's findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Advisory Jurisdiction

In addition to its investigatory and disciplinary functions, the Commission also serves as North Carolina's judicial ethics advisory commission. Article 30 of Chapter 7A of the General Statutes provides the Commission with authority to provide advisory opinions to judges in accordance with the Commission's rules.

Under Commission Rule 8(a), the Commission may consider requests from any person for issuance of a published formal advisory opinion to address application of the North Carolina Code of Judicial Conduct to a specific situation where it is not specifically addressed in the express language of the Code itself. Such Formal Advisory Opinions are published by the Supreme Court's Office of the Appellate Reporter. The Commission currently has thirty-five published Formal Advisory Opinions, all of which are available on the Commission's website.

According to Commission Rule 8(b), judges, justices, Commissioners, and Deputy Commissioners also may seek written private, confidential informal ethics advice from the Commission's Chair and Vice-Chair, Executive Director, and Commission Counsel. Written informal advisory opinions are reviewed regularly at the Commission's monthly panel meetings to ensure consistency and approval of the Commission members. If a reviewing panel wishes to amend or revise any informal advice provided by Commission staff, the judge is immediately notified of any changes. Until such notice is provided, a judge is presumed to act in good faith and in compliance with the Code of Judicial Conduct if he or she acts in conformity with the written informal advisory opinion.

Education and Training

The Commission Chair and staff also take part in multiple educational and training programs for judges, attorneys and other interested parties each year relating to the North Carolina Code of Judicial Conduct, the work of the Commission, and judicial ethics more generally. The Commission staff also continues to develop and regularly update written educational and training materials that are made available at training programs or posted on the Commission's website.

2022 WORKLOAD STATISTICS

Advisory Opinions and Educational Programs

On average, Commission staff issues 250-300 written informal advisory opinions to judges each year. In 2022, the Commission staff issued 283 confidential written informal advisory opinions that were reviewed and approved by the Commission, up from the 247 opinions rendered by Commission staff in 2021. The most common areas of inquiry continue to be questions relating to recusals, participating in civic and charitable activities, providing recommendation letters, and engaging in political conduct. One new published formal advisory opinion was issued in 2022 regarding whether foster care payments need to be reported as income on judges' Canon 6 Forms.

Each year, Commission staff also participates in a number of training programs for judges, judicial officers and others. In 2022, Commission staff provided training at approximately ten conferences for judges, judicial officers, and Judicial Branch personnel.

Review and Investigation of Complaints

As set forth in Table 1, there were 560 active matters pending before the Commission in 2022. This number included 470 new complaints initially received during 2022, and 0 reopened matters, as well as 90 pending matters that were carried over from 2021. The 90 matters carried over from 2021 to 2022 included the following: 7 disciplinary proceedings pending in the Commission; 7 pending formal investigations; 29 pending preliminary investigations; and 47 complaints awaiting initial consideration by the Commission. A summary of the Commission's workload in 2022 is provided in Table 1.

TABLE 1: 2022 COMPLAINT AND WORKLOAD SUMMARY

2022 Total Workload	560
New complaints filed in 2022	470
Reopened Matter in 2022	0
Matters carried over from 2021	90
• 47 complaints awaiting initial review	
• 7 pending formal investigations	
• 29 pending preliminary investigations	
• 7 pending disciplinary proceedings	

Table 2 sets forth the Commission's disposition of the 560 pending matters in 2022.

TABLE 2: 2022 DISPOSITION SUMMARY

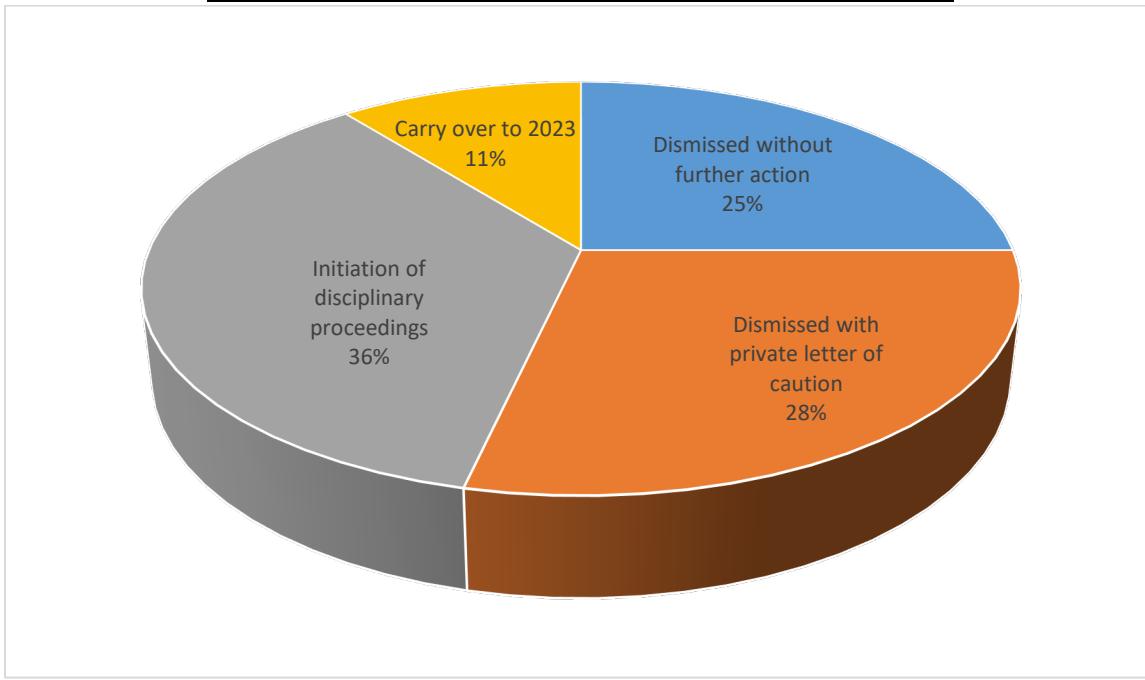
Summary of Commission Action in 2022	560
Dismissed After Initial Review	361
Dismissed After Preliminary Investigation	82
Dismissed After Formal Investigation	7
Dismissed with Letter of Caution	8
Statements of Charges Issued/Hearing Pending/Held	12
Pending Preliminary Investigation Carried to 2023	12
Pending Formal Investigation Carried to 2023	3
Recommendations Pending in the Supreme Court	0
Supreme Court Opinions Issued	0
Complaints Awaiting Initial Review in 2023	75

Based upon Table 2, there were 560 complaints disposed of in 2022. Of this number, approximately 64% were dismissed without investigation, and approximately 15% were dismissed after a preliminary investigation to evaluate the credibility of the allegations. These dismissals occur most often because the complaint alleged legal error that the Commission has no jurisdiction to investigate, the allegations were too vague to evaluate, or a preliminary investigation revealed that the allegations in the complaint lacked credibility or could not be substantiated after a review of the records of the subject court proceedings. Other grounds for dismissal include expiration of the statute of limitations, retirement of the judge in question, or allegations of bias supported only by an adverse ruling as evidence of such bias. If a citizen's complaint is dismissed, Commission rules allow the complainant to request reconsideration upon the submission of additional information to clarify or substantiate the concerns and allegations.

Complaints that are not dismissed after an initial review or after a preliminary investigation proceed to a formal investigation in which the judge is notified of the Commission's investigation and the nature of the complaint. The judge is not contacted or interviewed by the Commission regarding a pending matter until a formal investigation has begun. The identity of the complainant remains confidential unless a statement of charges is issued at the conclusion of the formal investigation. In 2022, the Commission considered 28 formal investigations: 16 new formal investigations ordered in 2022 and 12 pending formal investigations carried over from 2021.¹ At the conclusion of these 28 formal investigations: 7 were dismissed without further action by the Commission; 8 were dismissed with a private letter of caution; 10 resulted in the initiation of disciplinary proceedings through the issuance of statements of charges, and 3 were carried over to 2023 for review. Table 3 sets forth this data in statistical form.

¹ Commission Staff utilized updated methods to calculate this data upon review of internal practices and procedures to more accurately reflect the Commission's work.

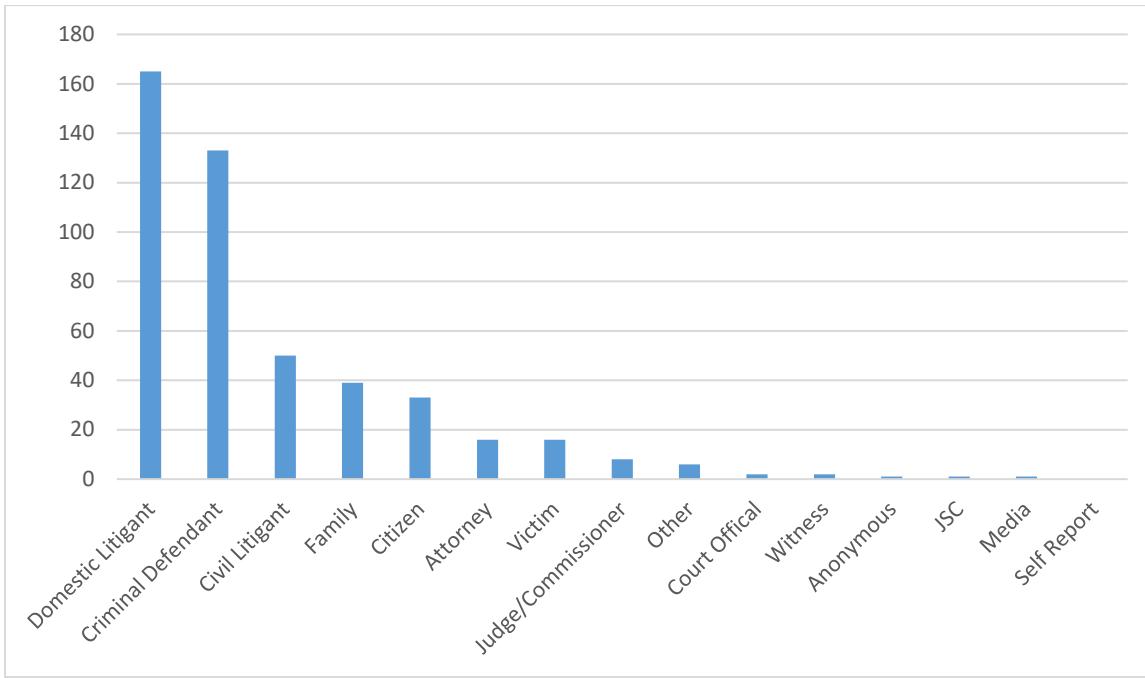
TABLE 3: 2022 DISPOSITION OF FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS



Nature of Complaints Considered by the Commission

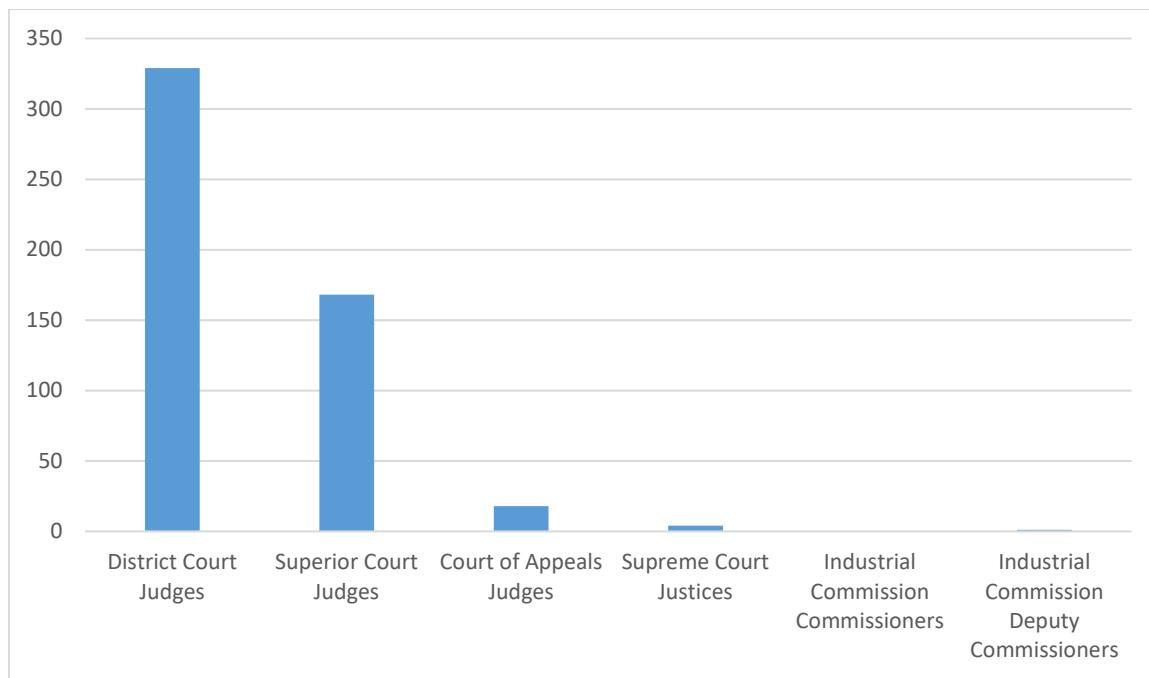
Most written complaints filed with the Commission are received from individuals involved in criminal or civil proceedings before the judge in question. Other complainants include attorneys, family members of parties, concerned citizens, other judges and court staff, along with occasional anonymous complainants. The Commission also has the authority to initiate a complaint on its own motion on the discovery of credible information of potential misconduct (e.g., through referrals from other government agencies or officials). Of the 470 complaints filed in 2022, there were 12 primary categories of complainants (note that some complaints include multiple complainants who fall into different categories). The most common complaint was domestic litigants (165), followed by criminal defendants (133), civil litigants (50), concerned citizens (33), family members of litigants (39), attorneys (16), victims in criminal cases (16), and witnesses in cases (2). Other complaints included self-reported incidents by the judge and matters reported by other judges or court officials. Table 4 identifies the categories of complainants who filed complaints with the Commission in 2022.

TABLE 4: CATEGORIES OF COMPLAINANTS



Complaints filed with the Commission most often arise out of courtroom proceedings in front of trial judges of the General Court of Justice (superior court and district court judges). A single complaint may also allege misconduct by multiple judges, particularly in complaints against the appellate courts, where a single complaint may name every judge of the Court of Appeals or every justice of the Supreme Court. During 2022--as set forth in Table 5--district court judges were named in 329 complaints, superior court judges in 168 complaints, judges of the Court of Appeals in 18 complaints, and justices of the Supreme Court in 4 complaints. No complaints were received in 2022 against Commissioners of the Industrial Commission, while a Deputy Commissioner was named in only 1 complaint.

TABLE 5: COMPLAINTS AGAINST JUDGES AND COMMISSIONERS BY OFFICE



As indicated in Table 4, most complainants are criminal defendants or litigants who appeared before a trial judge in either civil, criminal, or domestic matters. For example, of the individuals who filed complaints against district court judges, approximately 73% were parties who appeared before the judge, either as domestic litigants (50% of complainants), criminal defendants (16% of complainants), or other civil litigants (7% of complainants). As in the district courts, most complaints against superior court judges were filed by parties. Approximately 63% of complaints against superior court judges were filed by parties who appeared before them – comprised of criminal defendants (49% of complaints) and civil litigants (14% of complaints). This data is set forth in Tables 6 and 7.

TABLE 6: COMPLAINTS AGAINST DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

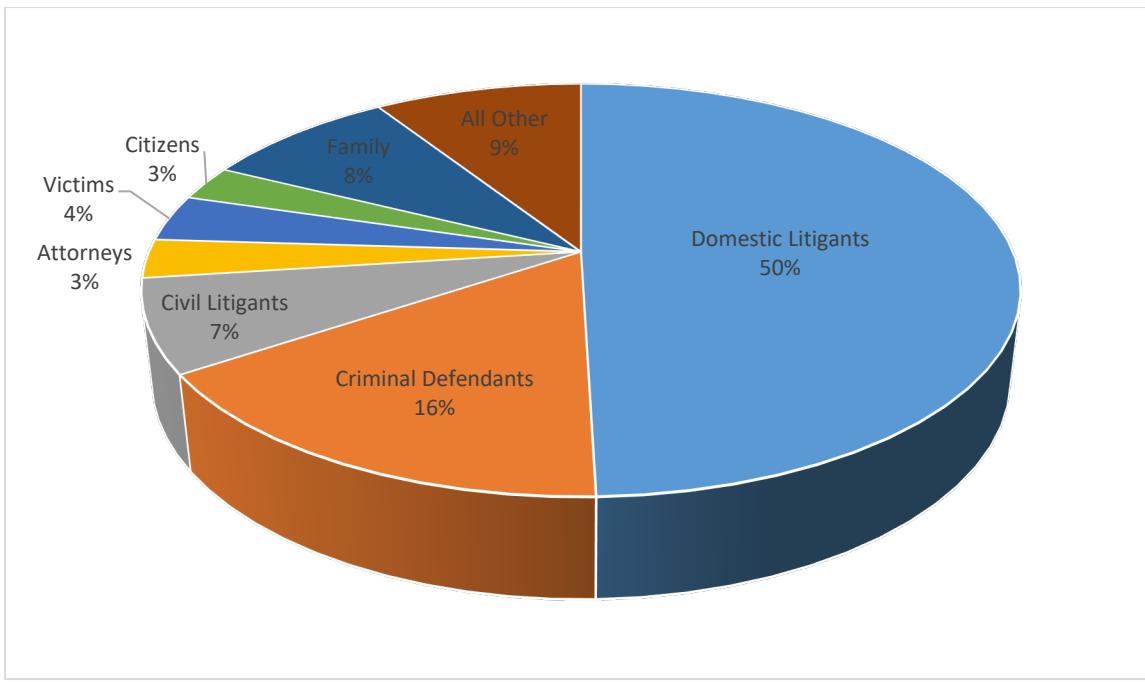
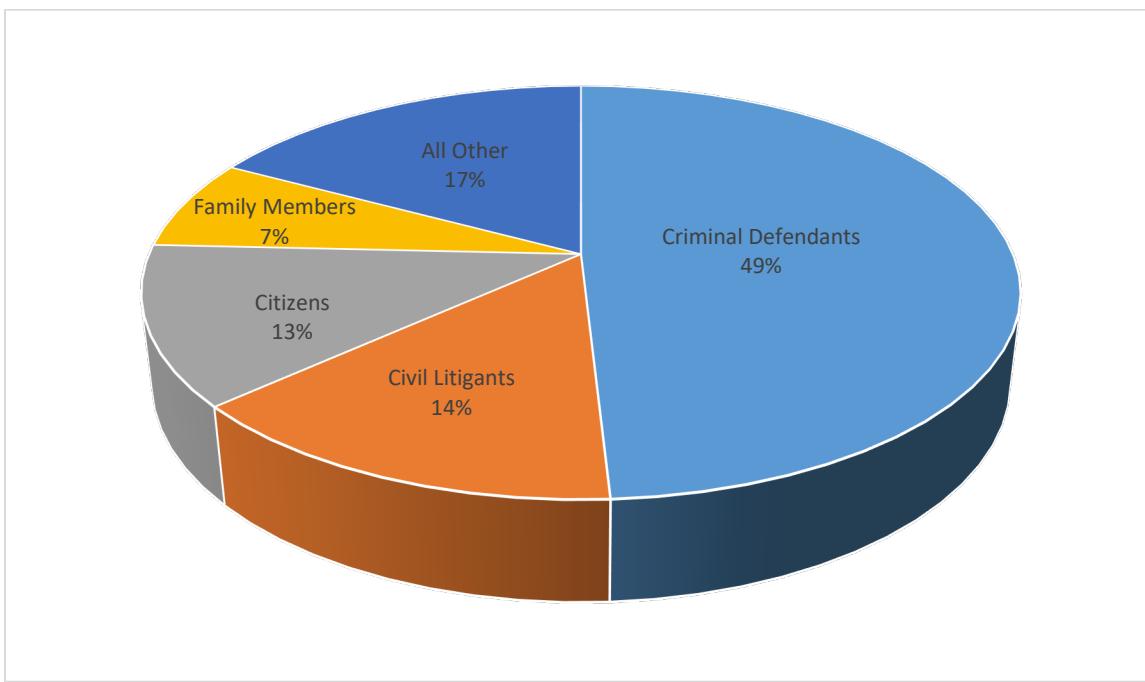
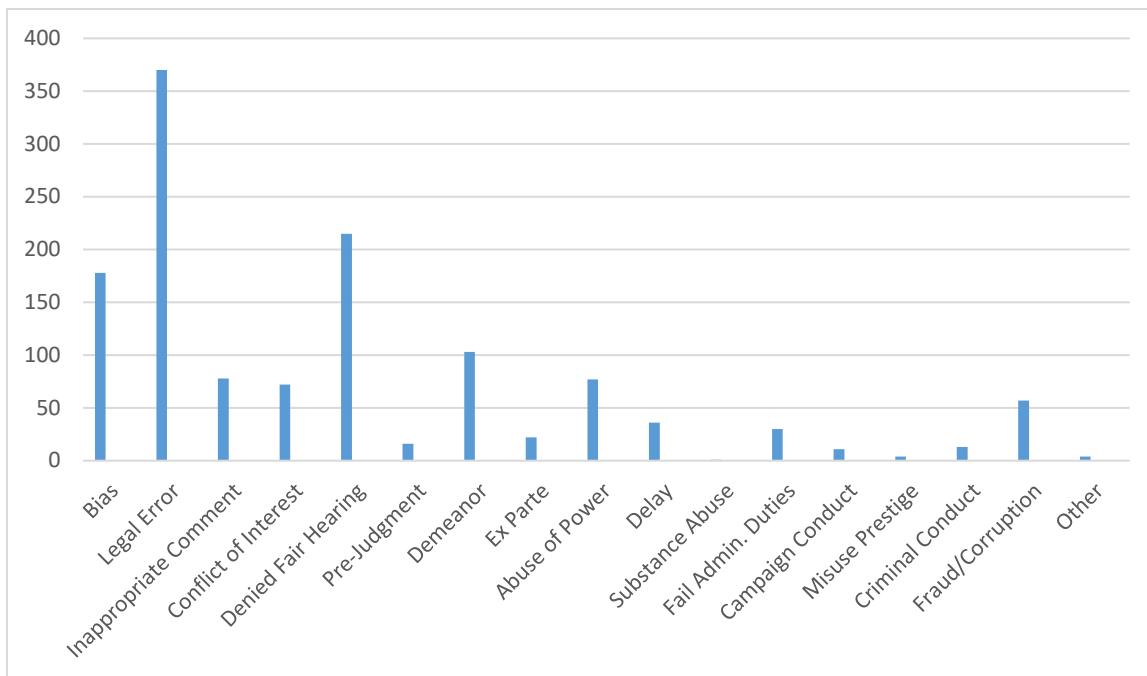


TABLE 7: COMPLAINTS AGAINST SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES



As set forth in Table 8, the most common complaint was that a judge committed some form of legal error in rendering a decision in a case. General allegations of bias or the denial of a fair hearing were also common complaints and were often coupled with claims of legal error. The data below indicates the number of times a particular allegation appeared in a complaint in 2022 (note that a single complaint may raise multiple allegations).

TABLE 8: TYPES OF JUDICIAL MISCONDUCT ALLEGED



Five Year Trends in Investigatory and Disciplinary Workload

The workload of the Commission has continued to reflect an overall trend of increasing complaints to be reviewed and considered by the Commission and its staff during the last five years.

TABLE 9: COMPLAINTS, INVESTIGATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS - FIVE YEAR TRENDS

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Matters Pending¹	560	524	432	475	413
Preliminary Investigations Ordered	82	98	43	75	59
Formal Investigations Ordered	22	7	22	18	16
Total Investigations Ordered	104	105	65	93	75
Dismissed Without Formal Investigation²	443	432	339	403	343
Dismissed After Formal Investigation	7	2	14	2	5
Private Letters of Caution Issued	8	1	12	10	8
Statements of Charges Authorized	11	1	2	4	6
Disciplinary Hearings Conducted	3	0	2	6	2
Recommendations for Public Discipline Issued	0	0	2	4	2

¹Includes matters carried over from previous year as well as new complaints filed.

²Includes complaints dismissed after initial review or after preliminary investigation.

APPENDIX A
PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIAL STANDARDS COMMISSION

Judges Appointed by the Chief Justice:

Court of Appeals

Hon. Walter E. Brock
Hon. Edward B. Clark
Hon. Gerald Arnold
Hon. Clifton E. Johnson
Hon. Sidney S. Eagles, Jr.
Hon. Jack L. Cozort
Hon. John B. Lewis, Jr.
Hon. John C. Martin
Hon. Wanda G. Bryant
Hon. Chris Dillon*
Hon. Jeff Carpenter*

Superior Court

Hon. George M. Fountain
Hon. W. Douglas Albright
Hon. James M. Long
Hon. Robert D. Lewis
Hon. Marvin K. Gray
Hon. James L. Baker, Jr.
Hon. Richard D. Boner
Hon. Paul L. Jones
Hon. Tanya T. Wallace
Hon. Cy A. Grant
Hon. W. Douglas Parsons
Hon. R. Stuart Albright
Hon. Athena F. Brooks
Hon. Jeffery B. Foster*
Hon. Dawn M. Layton*

District Court

Hon. E. D. Kuykendall, Jr.
Hon. C. Walter Allen
Hon. L. T. Hammond, Jr.
Hon. W. S. Harris, Jr.
Hon. A. Elizabeth Keever
Hon. Joyce A. Hamilton
Hon. Tanya T. Wallace
Hon. Rebecca B. Knight
Hon. Alexander Lyerly
Hon. Rebecca Blackmore
Hon. Wayne L. Michael
Hon. Sherri W. Elliott
Hon. James H. Faison III*
Hon. Teresa H. Vincent*

Attorneys Elected by the State Bar Council:

Mr. Emerson T. Sanders
Mr. Harold K. Bennett
Mr. Robert G. Sanders
Mr. Jerome B. Clark, Jr.
Mr. E. K. Powe
Mr. Rivers D. Johnson, Jr.
Mr. Louis J. Fisher, Jr.
Mr. William K. Davis
Mr. Z. Creighton Brinson
Mr. Charles M. Davis
Mr. Ronald Barbee
Mr. William O. King
Mr. Steven Michael
Mr. Dudley Humphrey
Mr. L.P. Hornthal, Jr.
Mr. Edward T. Hinson, Jr.
Mr. Fred H. Moody, Jr.
Mr. Andy Penry
Mr. William H. Jones, Jr.
Mr. Forrest Ferrell
Mr. Lonnie M. Player, Jr.*
Ms. Allison Mullins*
Mr. Michael A. Grace*
Mr. Michael Crowell*

Citizens Appointed by the Governor:

Mr. Marvin B. Koonce, Jr.
Mrs. George L. Hundley
Ms. N. Susan Whittington
Mrs. Veatrice C. Davis
Ms. Pamela S. Gaither
Mr. Albert E. Partridge, Jr.
Mrs. Margaret H. Almond
Mr. Melvin C. Swann, Jr.
Mr. Roland W. Leary
Mr. James L. Mebane
Hon. T. Ray Warren
Mrs. Linda Brown Douglas
Hon. Arthur B. Schools, Jr.
Ms. Lorraine Stephens
Mr. Cresswell Elmore
Ms. Talece Y. Hunter*
Mr. Donald L. Porter*

Citizens Appointed by the General Assembly:

Hon. Todd W. Tilley
Mr. R. Wayne Troutman
Mr. James P. Testa
Mr. Gregory H. Greene
Mr. Dean Jordan
Mr. Grady Hawkins
Mr. Ronald L. Smith*
Mr. John M. Check*

*Denotes current member